Nashville Patriot.

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ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. BAILIE PEYTON, of Summer, N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.

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10. D. B. NABORS, of Shelby.

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1860

EXTRACTS Suitable for the Fly-leaf of the Union and American's Campaign Edition

MR. YANCEY'S MEMPHIS SPEECH From the Union and American, July 31, 1858.

The Southern League-" Extremes Meet." it is somewhat remarkable that fanatics at the

North, and the are eaters at the South, representing as they do, the extremes of political and social antag onism, should be found aiding each other in the pro-motion of a common purpose. Garrison and his fol-lowers are not more earnest in their efforts for the lissolution of the Union and the destruction of the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the Confederacy, than the Southern ultraists who are constantly milaming the public mind by fervid appeals to their passions and prejudices, intended to kindle dissensions between the sections, and teerlen the bonds which bind them together. While the aboitionists denounce the Constitution and the Union, "as an unbody compact," the authors and adecasts of the Southern League are striving "to precipitate the South unto a recolution." Both extremes agree in thinking directation desirable and they rival each other in they counsel mutual forbearance between the different portions of our Confederacy. *

The object con empiated in the organization of the Southern League, is one which no patriot can approve It is a combination for the purpose of strengthening sectional jealousy and hatred, and weakening the ties which bind the South to the Union. It assumes an attitude of resistance to the general government and is

an accord preparation for open rebellion. It is not a combination of men uniting together for the redress of their common wrongs, or for the establishment of a great principle. No such sacred object sanctifies he movement, or extenuates the recklessness of those who participate in it. It is based upon considerand which unites them together. Cotto that wields its golden scepire over their heads, and they bend submissively to its dominion. It is humilsting to confess that the noble spirited freemen of th have forgotten their obligations to their country, not because its government was unjust, or its laws oppressive, but because they think their pecuniary interests would be promoted by a dissolution of the Union. They seem to regard cotton as the only test of fidelity to the South, the only tie that binds the Southern sisterhood together. They regard the States which do not produce it with distrust and suspiction. They banish them from their councils, and refuse them their confidence.

From the Union and American, Sept. 9, 1858. Col. Yancey's Letter to Mr. Pryor.

We find in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, a long letter from Col. Yancey to Roger A. Pryor, Esq., of the Richmond South. Neither the novelty of the sentiments which this document contains nor the ability with which they are maintained, entitles it to the slightest attention. The organization and objects of the Southern League, and the scheme for "precip stating the Cotton States into a Revolutoin," a pur-pose which was avowed by Col. Yancey in his letter to Mr. Slaughter, have already been discussed in our columns. The letter before us only resterates views which have been hitherto expressed by Col. Yancey himself, and by many others of that class of pointcians who, failing to gain distinction by their talents and ability, seek to obtain notoriety by the advocacy of extreme sectional and disorganizing measures. The characteristics of the document are prolixity, egotism, and imbecility. It will do no harm. * * Col. Yancey defends his former position, that the interests of the South must be committed entirely to the Cotton States. Now we do not doubt that the true interests of the South might be safely entrusted to the people of any of the Southern States. We believe that Col. Yancey's own State—Alabama—is as fautiful to the South and as loyal to the Union as any oth-er, and among the evidence of her fidelity we point to the fact, that the large body of her citizens have refused to unite in this factious and disorganizing movement, or to elevate its author to a position in which he could propagate his opinions. We believe that all the Cotton States will vigilantly guard the honor and reterest of our section, and that belief is strengthened by the fact, that they discountenance the scheme which Col. Yancey has set on foot to "precipitate

them into a revolution. But while we acknowledge this, we repel any insinuation which implies a suspicion that Tennessee is ess sensitive to the bonor of the South, or that she would be less prompt in resisting any invasion of our common rights than any other member of the con-lederacy. We deny the justice of Col. Yancey's charges, and the correctness of the facts by which b cks to sustain them.

We are not astonished that Col. Yancey places but little trust in Tennessee. The home of Jackson and Polk is not propitions to the growth and nurture of distantion doctrines, nor do the people of this State regard with much favor men scho entertain the cieus which Col. Fancey expresses. The State of Tennessee fally reciprocates Co. Yancey's feelings towards her. We don't think that any of the States have a great deal of confi ience in him.

The allegation that the delegates from Tennessoe i the Methodist Conference voted against striking out the anti-slavery clause in the discipline, is totally false. Every delegate from Tennessee voted in facor of striking out that clause. It is equally untrue that we maintain upon our Supreme nearn a man who openly declares that slavery is a moral, social or poinical evil. These statements of Col. Yancey's, dispay the most dispraceful innorance or a most culpable disregard for the truth of his assertsons. And such is the material of which this tissue of absurdities sists. Such is the man who assumes to prescribe five of the Southern States of the confederacy as unworthy of the confidence of the Southern people. We shall pause long before we abandon the principles we have learned from Jackson and Polk, and the great fathers of our Democratic faith, to listen to the teach ings of Wm. L. Yancey.

From the Union and American, October 52, 1858. William L. Yancey.

We must apologize to our readers for again obtra-ding this gentleman's name upon their notice. There is nothing in either his position or talents to entitle him to the attention he has received, but the maligmity of his assault upon our State and the injustice of his charges against a respectable denomination of christians in our midst demanded from us a public exposure. It is the part of little minds to persist in error, when conscious of having committed a wrong, and we are not astonished that Mr. Fancey repeats his misrepresentations. Fearing the impudence of his ass may be received as evidence of their truth we will present the facts which Mr. Yancey has per-certed, and leave the reader to determine whether we have done him any injustice in our dental of the alle letter he expresses the opinion that the State of Ien.
nessee is unworthy of confidence where the interests of the
South ere involved. The subsequent action of that body (the Methon) Conference) with reference to the subject is studios

e belief, masmuch as he had the proceedings of the enference before him, that he has perpetrated intentional injustice against its members, in order to sustain himself in the false position which he had as-sumed. If he had published the following statement from the Advocate it would have disclosed the Falsefrom the Advance is white "the Delegates from Ten-nesses or his statement that "the Delegates from Ten-nesses voted against striking out the anti-slavery clause of the discipline." "We do not expect either clause of the discipline." "We do not expect either return or return or return of an entire State on such pretenses as these.

We can dispose of Mr. Yancey without resorting to Latin. The obtuseness of intellect which this rare specimen or logic dispusys can scarcely be described in any language, but plain English will seem well enough to characterize the BASKNESS OF HIS COMPUT.

We have devoted more time and space to Mr. Yanesy than he deserves. We shall leave him now to enjoy the notoricty he has earned, or to meak back from famy to insignificance.

TENNESSEE--BROWNITES WRITHING .-- We received yesterday a letter from a gentleman of position, in Tennessee, from which we learn that the Bell men there are denying that Hon. Neill Brown said, in the Bell Convention, that he would give up all the negroes in the South, in preference to the Union. DENYING IT, ah?

That is the first we have heard of it, we get it from the Montgomery Mail. The Mail seems to be more interested in Tennessee affairs than those of Alabama. Suppose you move up this way, where you can get things at first hand.

Pennsylvania-Cheering.

The State Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on Wednesday. The Hon. Henry M. Fuller presided, and every Congressional District in the State was represented. From all parts of the State cheering accounts were received, and a strong dispounion of all national men against the Republican party. A committee was appointed to select Presidential electors.

Assaults of the Disunionists on Ex-Gov. Brown.

In the Constitutional Union Convention which nominated Mr. Bell for the Presiden sy, Ex Gov. N. S. Brown made a speech There was, at the time, great excitement, and nuch noise and confusion, in the Convention. mond. Va., soon after the Baltimore Conven-It was not to have been expected that a speech, made under such circumstances, could be reported fully and correctly. Several reports were made, all of which were faulty, more or less, and neither of them did justice to the speaker. He had no opportunity to revise either of them. Under the circumstances, it would be manifestly improper to hold him responsible for what was reported. Nevertheless, some very ardent democrats, gentlemen of microscopic vision, blind guides who "strain at a goat and swallow a camel," have taken a sentence from the body of the speech, and comment upon it, impeaching his loyalty to the South. The Montgomery Mail, the zealous recruit drawn by the BRECKINRIDGE-YANCEYITES from the Whig-American ranks, not to be out-done, follows the pernicious example. The lesson inculcated in its self-imposed duty of doing penance for its doubts of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S soundness on the question of slavery, predicated upon the Tippecanoe speech, in 1856, ought to have made the Mail more circumspect, if not more charitable. But, until the Mail has become "master of a situation" amongst its new associates, we shall not expect it to be either circumspect or charitable of them now, before the shell has been entirely removed from the newly hatched chick, might cause its sincerity to be doubted; and that would be unpleasant, to say the least of tached sentence from Gov. Brown's speech. readers the following other passage from that

Here it is. Read it : I am one of the men who say here in the presence of my brothers from the North, and before the world, that I would not swap the Union of these States for all the niggers, and all the manufactories and all the railroads in | rights of the people in the territories: this country, and all the ships that swim the

Candidly, what is there in this to object to How does it affect Gov. Brown's loyalty to the South? How does it show that he would not be prompt to stand by the South in the yield one jot or tittle to the demand expressing in strong and for able terms of northern sectionalism? It is only his estimate of the value of the Union. He might own all the manufactories, all the ships all the railroads, and all negroes in the country, and be willing to exchange them for a government which has been the source of so many blessings to him, and to the nation and yet not be willing to perpetuate that government at the cost of a single constitu tional right. And such is the case. The ed itor of the Mail may own a hundred negroes as he once owned a farm. Would be not, if his life were in danger and could thereby be saved, yield the last one of them, and that farm too? Of course he would. Yet, he might value his life so much less than his he would sacrifice it rather than sub mit to insult or depradation- And this illustrates the position of Ex-Gov. Brown in regard to the Union. There may be men in the South would yield up their rights to hold slaves, for the poor boon of preserving a Uaion in which they had become degraded. We have never seen one; and we trust we may never see an American so lost to a sense of honor. We are quite sure there are no men of this sort in Tennessee. Hers is not soil that produces such characters. Neither

is it a soil in which disunionism thrives. Come up to Tennessee Mr. Mail, instead going North, the next time you need an airing, and mingle with our people. It will improve your health physically and politically; and you will go home with a keen appreciation of the high qualities of Tennesseeans like Ex-Gov. BROWN; and like Ton MARSHALL, when stricken with a conviction of the injustice he had done HENRY CLAY, make atonement for the course you are now pursuing.

LINCOLN LOOKING TO THE BELL PARTY Sourn.-Gov. Bebb, now of Tennessee, an a stump orator of the Bell party in East Tennessee, said in a recent speech (we find the fact in the Nashville Union,) "that if Lincoln should be elected President, in the formation of his Cabinet, and in the selection of Federal officers taken from the South, he would look to the Bell party in the Southern States for his material. Planters of Alabama! you will 'hear simi

lar talk in Alabama, if Lincoln shall happen to be elected! Will the people of the South stand such doctrine? If so, slavery will not exist five years longer !- Montgomery Mail.

This is the greatest slur we have yet seen on the chivalry of the South. We tell the Mail that the existence of slavery is not to be affected by such doctrines. In spite of Northern abolitionists slavery will exist, securely exist, in the South, a hundred years bence Have faith in the institution of your sunny clime, man, and don't be blubbering like an overgrown clown every time some fellow lets off a speech that only shows himself an ass. If you go on in this way, every child in Montgomery city and county will be laugh-

ing at you.

But, about those officeholders under Lin-COLN. Hear the Courier and Enquirer. It says that not long since a number of Southern Democrats met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the probability of Lincoln's election, and agreed generally that he could not fill the federal offices in the South, and that the A rich planter from one of the lower Southern States, said-"Gentlemen, von are mistaests are identified with the South-that I am now an old man, and have never held or sought office. But, I would take charge of the Custom House at -, and hold it until Mr. Lincoln could do better. And so it will be elsewhere!" Now, Mr. Mail, this was not a Bell man, nor yet a Douglas man, but a BRECKINRIDGE man. It was not one of those "whose noses are pointed in the direction of the federal swill troughs"-"thank you, Jew, for teaching us these words"-but a thritty old planter, who cares nothing for office. And you may be sure that there will

nay have to give.

A Misrepresentation Corrected. WOODBURY, TENN., Aug. 24th, 1860. EDITORS OF THE PATRIOT-Gents: On the 28th day of July last, when a portion of the Breckinridge democracy of Cannon County held a ratification meeting, and Governor Harris was speaking of the equality of the States. I remarked that he and I were together on that doctrine, that I had always been of that belief, and that I had always been a has been put in circulation that I was for

I am for Bell and Everett, and I never supply the suppressed passages. The "Avahave yet seen our party so much of a unit in lanche" was not the only paper that reported Cannon as now. Our men are warm in the the speech. The N. Y. "Times" had a special good cause of the Union, the Constitution reporter present, and, in the "Times" of the and the Laws. Backshders are being claimed every day, and good men are coming to us from the ranks of the democracy.

I remain very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN C. MARTIN. sition was manifested by the members for a and the Laws. Backsliders are being re- 21st, we have his report. In the main it dif-

"Protection or Blood." Our readers will remember that the above words were quoted by us in one of our artieles on the conspiracy to break up the Union, as the sentiment of ROBERT G. SCOTT, of Ala. uttered in a speech made by him at Rich-

tions. We did not say that Mr. Scorr used those words, but we said that he was "reported" to have unfurled the Breckinridge banner with the war-cry of 'protection or blood.' We got that "report" from the N. Y. Express. Our quotation of it has drawn a letter from Mr. Scorr. dated "Piney Place, near Claiborne, Ala., Aug. 13, 1860," which we find in the Richmond Enquirer of the 24th inst. He says: "I certainly never have in any address made by me at Richmond or elsewhere uttered the sentiment attributed to me in the Nashville PATRIOT." We thus give him the full benefit of his denial. And inasmuch as our exposure has created an unusual fluttering in the disunion camp, we beg to say here that it gave us much pain to see, in the course of our investigations in preparing that exposure, so many gentlemen of good character involved. Nothing would afford us greater gratification than to be convinced that every one of the "conspirators" had abandoned the treasonable sentiments therein attributed to them severally, and to hail them one and all as true friends of the Union as it is. We were impelled to that investigation and exposure by what we conceived to be a solemn duty to our country; towards its late compatriots. Charity to any and while our own self-respect, no less than our sense of justice, prompts us to note every denial or explanation which the persons in any way implicated may have to offer, that same conviction of duty admonishes us to it. So, we will not ask it. But, the de- hold them to the strictest account, and to guard against every effort to dodge or equivocate. It is, therefore, that while giving the denial of Mr. Scott, we beg to submit to our

letter, giving an outline of his views on the "To these views I have added that so soon as this or any other Government shall fail or refuse, in any case whatsoever, effectually to afford the ample legal protection, which is due to all of its citizens, in the particulars referred to, the only remaining remedy for the wronged citizen, is to seek and semaintainance of her rights-that he would cure the withheld protection, by his own strong arm. And this would be only accomplished too often, and that lamentably, by violence and blood. That in the absence of all governmental protection, men would seek, as best they could, the vindication of their rights of property, by brute force, and it became the wise and patriotic of all parties, well to consider and calmly decide, shall this great and fundamental principle of protection be maintained and vindicated in all cases whetsoever and in all places; or the dread calamity overtake us, of a people maintaining their constitutional rights by the use of the bowie-knife or ritle.

It thus plainly appears, that, though Mr Scorr did not utter the sentiment in the words attributed to him, he plainly stated that unless the protection he insisted upon was granted, it would be secured "BY VIO-LENCE and BLOOD," and that the right would as strongly as the reporter for the N. Y. Express, and utters a sentiment substantially the same as that of "protection or blood." He places the alternative between protection and "violence and blood," and between protection and "the bowie-knife or rifle." We, therefore, take Mr. Scorr's letter as not only a vindication of the "reporter" of the Richmond speech, but also as a substantial vindication of our use of it, as an impressive and appropriate finale to our exposure.

Brethren Dwelling together in Unity.

AN ELECTIONEERING TRICK. CHARLOTTE, Aug. 21, 1860. MR. BURCH-DEAR SIR: Mr. Haywood requests me to say that Mr. McCann charged to-day, that Gov. Harris, Messrs. Quarles, Dunnington and Burch went to Baltimore to advise sccession from the Democratic Convention. Mr. Haywood demanded his authority for the statement. Mr. McCann said Harvey M. Watterson authorized him to make the charge all round the district. I heard Mc-T. C. MORRIS. Cann charge it.

The charge above mentioned is absolutely Gov. Harris, Messrs. Quarles, Dunnington and Burch, however, fully approve of the conduct of those of our delegates who withdrew from the convention .- Union and American, Aug. 23, 1860.

The charge that Gov. HARRIS advised secession from the Demogratic Convention is herein pronounced "absolutely false." Of "Messrs. QUARLES, DUNNINGTON and BURCH," in regard to the matter of advising, we know nothing. But, in the Union and American of Sunday, July, 1st, 1860, giving a report of the Breck-

inridge ratification meeting held in this city the day previous, we find the following in the report of Gov. HARRIS' speech on that occa-"When argument and persuasion had been

exhausted, utterly failing to induce that convention to place itself upon a sound national platform, and to declare those principles upon the maintenance of which depends the rights of every American citizen, as well as the perpetuity of the Government-and further, when the convention had resolved to override every principle of justice, as well as every usage of the party, for the purpose of excluding from the convention the regularly appointed representatives of the Democracy of a number of States, for no other reason than their opposition to the nomination of a single aspirant, I ADVISED THE TEXNESSEE DELEGATION, SO FAR AS I WAS CONSULTED, TO TAKE THE COURSE THAT HAS BEEN PURSUED New York, that they took into consideration BY THEM [i. e. to secede]. I APPLAUD THEM TO-DAY FOR HAVING DONE SO.'

As to the propriety of that secession, non nostrum tantas lites componere. In other words, Union would, as a consequence, fall to pieces. it is none of our business. But as to the question of fact in regard to the advising, Gov. HARRIS, if the Union and American's report is ken. The offices will be filled. You know I to be credited, certainly did advise such acam a true Southern man, that all my inter- tion. Whether he wen, there for that purpose or not, his going resulted that way.

Yancey's Speech - Important Omission. The Memphis Avalanche publishes what purports to be a full report of Mr. Yancey's speech at that place on the 14th instant, but it is due to truth to affirm that a very important part of the speech is not contained in the report of the Avalanche. Towards the conclusion of his speech he made what we considered an appeal in favor of disunion on the happening of a certain contingency; this part is left out of the speech as published. We are sorry of this, for if every voter could read the part to which we refer, the Breckinpress its publication? However this may be, one thing is certain, and that is, the part to which we refer has not yet seen the light. Can it be explained why it was omitted? think it was not permitted to appear in print because it was manifest that it would injure the Breckinridge party. If this charge is in-correct, let it be refuted by the production of that part of the speech which it seems has

been consigned to an inglorious oblivion.

Again we ask, where is it? Let it be published. - Somerville Democrat. ed .- Somerville Democrat. Since Mr. Yancey's speech has been adopt ed as a campaign document by the Breckin-Whig. From what I said then, the report ridge-Yancey Democracy of this State, it becomes a matter of some importance to sup-Breckinridge. The Union and American re- ply the part, the suppression of which is disported the conversion of an old line Whig on closed by the Democrat. We have seen it that day. I suppose its informant alluded to stated that the speech, as delivered, had the me. I write you this note, that you may say effect of opening the eyes of quite a number for me, that whoever circulates that report of men who had been supporting the Maryior me, that whoever circulates that report misrepresents my position.

I believe the democrats report many private men like myself, as converts to their faith, thinking we will never deny it publicly.

I am for Bell and Everett, and I never support of men who had been supporting the Mary-land that the mary-land causing them to change. Whether or not it was a fear of other changes that led to the suppression, of faith, thinking we will never deny it publicly.

I am for Bell and Everett, and I never supporting the Mary-land that mary-land the mary-land down the party—go down the party—to work and try to elevate the public misses to pull down the party—go to work and try to elevate the public misses to pull down the party—go to work and try to elevate the public misses to pull down the party—go to work and try to elevate the public misses to pull down the party—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and try to elevate the public misses—go to work and misses—go to work and misses—go to work and misses—go to work and misse supply the suppressed passages. The "Avalanche" was not the only paper that reported the speech. The N. Y. "Times" had a special reporter present, and, in the "Times" of the 21st, we have his report. In the main it differs with the report of the "Avalanche" but little. It, however, contains the passages South.

rights. Then you can in lavor of Southern precipitate the cotton states into a revolution at the proper motain that any Northern States will stand up to the rights of the South. suppressed in the "Avalanche" report. We

copy them. They come in after Mr. Y. comments on the Montgomery League, fo lowing immediately the paragraph commen ing, "Rise up you Bell and Donglas men. It will be noted that the inevitable tendency if not the direct intention, of these passages is to bring the minds of his hearers up to the standard of resistance and revolution. They can mean nothing else. Here they are:

There is not a word, a line, or a sentime in that Constitution that every true patrio at the South, and at the North, too, don't in dorse. The theory of that league prevails to-night-to-day, and will prevail, I hope to God, in November next, and will rescue the country from the harpies who will feed on its very bowels. Such is "the military leaguer. and this League that makes me a disunionist Catiline, and a conspirator against on

As far as disunion is concerned, Gov. Win ton, in a letter to the Legislature of my State, recommended that the Union should be dissolved; and, in a letter to Mr. Figures he did the same thing. Mr. Figures has done the same thing. John Forsyth was also for disunion. Mr. Seibel, now a submissionist. was openly and avowedly a member of a dis-unionist club. Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for the Vice Presidency, was a disunionist member of a Convention made disunion speeches, and yet, with these great and prominent members of the Donglas party, yet supporting Douglas, they charge that it has no effect on the Douglas party. But as to myself, who support breck-incidge, my support makes him a disunionist, But as to myself, who support Breckecause I have said that we being refused our Constitutional rights, in the event of that I am for separating from the government of the higher law that is to be built on the Con-I have not forgotten that there are lessons

other than that of Washing ou's farewell address. I have not forgotten Washington's life, nor have I forgotten the lives of Hancock, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Adams, and that glorious band of patriots who joined in the Revolution of '76. and carried it to a successful result. I have not forgotten that Declaration of Independence that is now on record and is thought to be the most precious of all political documents, standing side by side with the Constitution, is the regard of the enlightened patriot. I have not forgotten the traditions of that Declaration. I have been educated in the school of the Revolution. I was not taught to revere the toryisms of 1776 or of 1860, or to revere that cowardsubmission to wrong which the tories enleavored to teach their countrymen of 1776. I know it is said to you, you are a prosperous people; you have thousands and hundreds houands, and you may afford to have some of these constitutional rights of the Territories trampled upon, but you had better preserve no bread," was the doctrine of Washington. or of Hancock. These men were worth thousands. Hancock had his ships at sea and his stores on land all protected by the British army and navy. WASHingron had his bundred negroes and his broad acres, and to him the British Government was not actually a Government of oppression. But the British Government, which was his bome Government, that Government did trespass, as they believed, upon their constitutional privileges, and undertook to tax them three cents upon each pound of tea. am told a pound of tea a week would be a arge allowance for almost any family to use, 56 a year. Washington, with \$20,000 or \$30,000 a yearly income, and HANCOCK, with his \$40,000, and many other rich men could have lost that amount out of some little hole in their pockets as they walked the streets. be maintained "by the use of the Bowie- and not have known they had lost it. Men KNIFE OR RIFLE." He states the case quite in all ages are precisely the same. There are His doom is written; be cannot escape it. can raise them up in the hour of our country's need, when it is necessary to do so There are Hancocks and Adams now, and when the necessity comes the honr will show that the nerve of that day will be found now. Men are the same in all ages. They only differ as education makes them to differ. When there were men to creep up to Wash-INGTON, and say, "You are the pet of the British Government - don't dissolve the Union;" or to HANCOCK, saying "You have your thousands; don't for \$1 56 a year launch forth into the sea of anarchy; if you do you will lose millions, and with a halter round

your neck die the death of a traitor; you have not cannon nor foundries; you have not even a Governor." What was the answer of those men? We need not suppose what the answer was. Precisely such things were said, and those glorious men gave an answer, his antagonist. He never attempted to deand that answer is upon the illuminated pages of history that have come down through the vista of a century-and that answer lingers on the ear of every man, and it i music to every man, and inspires bim with courage to do as his ancestors did. They answered, we have got "millions for defence but not one cent for tribute." [Applause.] Have you degenerated from that day? When the Douglas and Bell men come to whisper in your ear and tell you, you have thousands and thousands, that this we contend for is a small matter and don't you risk it, what is Washington, Hancock and Adams | their favors in the past elections, he pitched to you, are their lessons worth anything, or is the teaching of some Douglas man to be taken on this head in preference to those of Washington? What did old John Adams my good fortune to hear before. Stanton's say? The school boy knows what he said, it is not a matter of conjecture, it is a matter of history; it is one of the glorious sayings that embalm the memory of our sires and and has raised himself by his own exertions which will keep them embalmed. They are lessons taught us by these men by seven long rears of suffering; thousands of the lives of the gallant and good and true were sacrificed, in order that these lessons should be bought. That old and noble patriot, catching inspiration from the God of battles, himself, said: "Sink or swim, survive or perish give me the Declaration of Independence.' But the Douglas men, the Bell men, who know so much more than old Adams or Washington-who are so much more patriotic, so much more gifted in true statesmanship and in patriotic wisdom-tell you that it is treason Yancey is speaking; he is a con- to dissolve the Union was as great a display spirator. Precisely such a charge, too, was made during the Revolution. Washington was called a rebel. Old Carroll, of Caroliton, when he went forward to sign the Dec- and the Constitution was most splendid, and laration, was fold that he would escape, because there were so many Charles Carrolls in the State; and then, when every drop of ink was proclaiming that he was a rebel, he wrote out in large and bold characters his name, "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton." Old Patrick Henry, to whom we are more indebted for the Revolution than almost any man,

did not dare to show her banner before the British troops, there was one hold patriot who dared to meet the power of the House of Burgesses of Great Britain. these truths, and putting them to the King, upon the throne, that he had better beware as Cæsar once had a Brutus, many of these ubmissionists, these shrickers for governmental union and power, those men of that day whose children are not all yet dead, dared call out "Treson, treason." "I tell you, PATRICK HENRY said, "I trust I yet have some of the spirit in my veins to say in this hall, if this be treason make the most of it." All that the South asks, and all that I ask, and all that I have ever asked, has been that the compact which my fathers made with your fathers and their fathers, as the rule that they pledged themselves to see should guide them and their posterity in all times, in Government, in relation of the two sections, shall still be the rule of legislation between the two sections. But when there is a high- S. Shorter, elector for the second district of ridge cause would be materially damaged. er law abroad that will disregard this comreporter took it down; did Mr. Yancey supgetting possession of the mere constitutional form of Government, but in utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, shall overturn the Government of Washington, and shall place in power a Government utterly at war with it. I tell you, for one, I am absolved from all allegiance to that Government. My allegiance is due to the subverted Government, and although it may be in a minority, here is one man that will stand by it, live or die. [Enthusiastic

heering.] In another portion of the speech, where M YANGEY is explaining his slanghter letter, we debut a discrepancy in the reports which may not be unwerthy of special remark-

Erom the Avalanche.

If you won't join the Democratic party, instead of making it your business to pull your business to pull

The substitution of the word "northern' for the word "other" makes a vast difference the meaning and offensiveness of Mr YANCEY's remarks. They meant that he had no faith" that Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri. Virginia and Maryland would "stan up to the rights of the South ;" and were an insult to the people of those States. The Union and American, in 1858, regarded it in that light, and denounced it in proper language, although our contemporary now republishes Mr. YANCEY's speech and offers it

as a campaign document Mr. Breekinridge's Plea for becoming "Mountebank," In his letter accepting the invitation of retainers of his to make a speech, Mr. Breck-

INRIDGE SAVS-It may be well to group together and refute in a public and authentic manner, accusa-tions remarkable for their number, their inustice, and the persistency with which they have been urged against me. I feel that i would be unjust to my principles, any triends, and myself, to remain longer in silence be neath this torrent of this defamation; and I hope to repel every charge which has been made to the satisfaction of all candid and nonorable men.

This then is his plea for laying aside the dignity of his position, and consenting to play the part of a Presidential stump speaker. Is it a sound plea? Is he the only candidate for the Presidency against whom "accusations remarkable for their number, their injustice and the persistency with which they are urged,22 have been made? Have not all candidates for the Presidency, since the adoption of the constitution, experienced similar treatment? Did not his party pour torrents of deformation upon HARRISON, CLAY, TAYLOR, SCOTT and FILLMORE? Was not Gen. Scorr denounced most bitterly in 1852, because on his journey from New York to Kenucky on business, he made a number of speches, in response to demands of his supporters, speeches not of a partisan or political character, as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE proposes to make? Are not Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's supporters forming tenents of deformation now upon Douglas? Are they not slandering and and calumniating John Bell, in the foulest and most disreputable manner? MR. BRECK-INRIDGE's plea is not a sound one. It will not do. It is a mere pretext. He has not been subjected to one-tenth part of the "defamation" which his supporters are pouring up on Douglas and Bell. He has been treated with more than usual respect and courtesy. If he speaks at all it ought to be to return thanks to his opponents for the leniency ob-

served towards him. But, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE sees and feels his weakness. He sees and feels that he has not now the remotest chance for an election ; bu he is vain enough to believe that he may by entering the canvass as a stumper in his own cause, do something to better his fortunes. This is the true reason for the course he has prescribed for himself. But he cannot arrest the judgment of the people. He may speak every day until the election, and he will still be beaten. "Revolutions never go backward."

OUR CORRESPONDENCE. RIVER HILL, White County, Tenn., ?

August 22, 1860. MR. EDITOR :- To-day Col. T. B. Murray and Mr. Stanton, electoral candidates, addressed a very large crowd at this place, upo

the political questions of the day. Col. Murray lead off in a speech of one and a half hours, laboring hard to try to prove Mr. Bell unsound upon the slavery issues and also tried to show him a disunionist, Col. Murray is one of the ablest of his party, but his looks and manner showed that he was upon untenable ground, and that he feared fend Mr. Breckinridge's Squatter doctrine, nor did he defend Yancey & Co., but said B. was not responsible for what they had said. and admitted he had said before the Baltimore Convention that he would support Douglas npon the Cincinnati Platform if nominated. When he had taken his seat, the invincible Syd. Stanton, the Boy Orator from the hills of Old Jackson, rose, and after a few remarks to the ladies, and the voters of White for into Col. Murray and his secession candidates and their leaders, in such a style as was never speech was one worthy of a statesman of any age, although he is apparently but a boy,

from obscurity. Yet he has made a reputation in this Valley that others could not win He showed most conclusively that the Union party and Col. Bell were the only true party to be relied upon to save the country; vindicated Col. Bell from all the foul charges of favoring Republicanism; showed from his speeches that he had always been in favor of slavery and the true friend of the Sonth. His withering rebuke of the Yanceyites for trying of oratorical power as I have ever listened to: and then his appeal in behalf of the Union brought the tears from the eyes of several

gray haired fathers and mothers. Col. Murray's 30 minutes rejoinder was a perfect floundering let-down, and Stanton's was, if anything, an improvement on the first speech. You may rest assured that the Union is safe in the hands of such men as Stanton. when freedom was young, when she had to hide in the holes of the mountains, when she and that he is fully equal to his task.

It was very amusing to witness the movements of our very clever Judge and our excompensation Congressman, and the bearded When he was letting them know what were scion (a son of another Judge,) scotching around for Murray, all aspirants for the next Congressional race. But all did no good. for the unanimous voice of the honest masses was that Stanton had him, and was a match

DARBYVILLE, Obio, Aug. 26, '60. The Bell and Everett fever is raging here. STANDING ROCK, Tenn., Aug. 25, '60. The Union cause is growing stronger daily.

Many Democrats will vote for Bell and Everett in November. "FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART."-Hon. E. Alabama, is doing pretty good work at firing the Southern heart. In a speech to the people of Pike county the other day, of which the States Right Advocate says: "He

took the position boldly, that upon the elecfor a dissolution of the Union." Mr. SHORTER is carrying out his part of the disunion programme, laid down by Mr. YANGEY in the Alabama Democratic State Convention in January last-and "nothing shorter." Lincoln's Officers in the South. The Herald and other Northern papers are paper, to the effect that Liucola's officers

will not be allowed to abide in that State We have this remark to make on that topic PUBLIC SCHOOLS. whatever the true men of the South may determine to do, in regard to Lincoln's officers, in case the Abolition party shall succeed, will not be blazoned in the newspapers. Lincoln is not elected yet. Perhaps he never will be. When he is elected, and his official come among us, they will be treated with strict justice. We are satisfied that no one has any authority to speak for any State of the South. And we protest against any declarations now about the South's mode of protecting itself in case of the worst. We shall look to the future for the devel-

New Advertisements.

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY

Professor St. Maur Stuart. VILLACI CTEACHER OF FASHIONABLE DANCING.

A ND Graceful Gesture, to the Erric of Fashion in the principal Cities of the South, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Nashville that he will open Classes in Smith's large third story room. orner of Church and Vine streets, on Saturday eptember at 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. September at 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
In addition to a thorough course of Elementary structions, in graceful Department and society Issing, he will also introduce the following Fashional Dances, as practiced at the principal assemblies of BRAU Moson throughout Europe and America, viz.

Quadrille Prince Imperiale, (or Des Dames.) Quadrille Les Lanciers, Quadrille L'Empire, Quadrille Codomi, Polka and Society Quadrille. As the most incortant feature of physical education is to divest. ortant feature of physical education is to divest to devenile or Adolescent of any tendency to ungain notion, the most particular care will be taken to reer to each pupil a graceful and easy deportment;

VARSOVIENNE, CINQ TEMS WALTZ, REDGWA WALTZ, GALLOPADE IMPERIALE, SCHOTHSCHE, PARLOR POLKA, and a correct practice of the Supine, Prone and Mesum Gesture of the Arms, Lambs and Body, so cons

ve to health, and essential to the education of vo DAYS AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE. Thursday's, Friday's and Saturday's, from 3 to clock, P. M. Class for Gentlemen same nights, from TERMS-For the Full Course of 12 Lessons...\$10 00 & Early application is desirable, as other eng acuts preclude a longer stay than one Course Residence at the St. Cloud Hotel.

DR. B. WOOD, Dentist. (NO. 50 CHERRY STREET.) Has returned from the East. ang28-1w

New Fall and Winter Goods. THE undersigned is now receiving his stock of Fa and Winter Goods for Gentlemen's Wear, of all t arious styles. Also, a choice lot of Furnishing Good to which he invites the attention of his sustomers at

he public generally. SAM PRICHITT. N. B .- Scott's Fashions for 1860 and 61. GHUAA BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.

TELL an assorted stock of new Carpetings, Oil Paint o ings and Fine Engravings, this morning at 10 o'cik. Central Auction Rooms, No. 27 College street.

Educational Notice.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3RD, MRS. IRWIN will open School for Girls in the Basement of the Presby ian Church, Eigefield. Arrangements have been made o give a full and thorough Academic and Collegiate The Lady employed to teach Music cannot fall to give Mon. P. F. SANTEL, a native of France, and a gradute of the Royal College of Algiers, will teach French spanish, Italian and Modern Greek. Mon. Santel pre Mr. R. J. Meigs says of Mon. Santel: "He has bee

eaching my son some time, and this practical trial of him convinces me that he deserves to be trusted in-The regular Rates per Session of five mouths are \$15, \$20 and \$25. EXTRAS. Music on the Piano. Latin and Greek ...

Modern Languages..... Crochet and Needle-work... Pupils will be charged from the time of entering o the end of the Session. The bills will be payable at he middle of the Session. For Rent or Lease HAVE a good Brick Dwelling, with four rooms

y of good water. I will rent or lease it from e to five years. Situated on the Nolensville Tu pike adjoining the corporation line. GIBSON MERRITT. Sixth Annual Statement of the Nashville Building Association.

To Instalments..... \$350,003.5 Interest received. Cancelled Shares. Interest Paid \$701,608 05 Present value of Shares 450 00 3,926 00 667,176 00

Which sum divided by 4532—the present number of Shares—tunkes each share on which Seventy-two dol ars has been paid worth \$146.92. CHARLES A. FULLER, Secretary. Examined and found correct, JAMES ORR ROBERT LUSK

KEEP IN MIND THAT NASH & MARR.

INSURANCE AGENTS, have deposited with the Sta A Comptroller \$80,000 in Tennessee Bonds, four times as much as all the Local or Foreign Insurance Compa-nies doing business in Nashville. aug28-tf ST. CECILIA'S

Female Academy. MOUNT VERNON.

THE Sisters of the Order of St. Dominie, well known in this and adjoining States as experienced and impetent directors of female education, respectfully incounce to the citizens of Nashville and to the public in general, that they are preparing and will be ready to receive pupils at the above institution on the ist of October. The Academy is about a mile from the city, and is situated in one of the most beautiful and healby locations in its vicinity.

The Ladies of this Institution being specially de-The Ladies of this institution being specially devoted to the education of the young of their own sex, will leave nothing undone to impart to the pupils connected to their care a thorough education, in highest sense of the word. The religion professed by the ladies of the Institution is the Catholic, and they will impart special religious instruction to pupils professing that faith. Pupils of every religious denomination will be admitted, and no undue influence will be used to bias the religious principles of the young ladies; nor will any of them be permitted to embrace the Catholic any of them be permitted to embrace the Catholic aith without the verbal or written consent of parents or guardians. Uniformity and good order, however, require the attendance of all at morning and evening prayers, and at the religious exercises on Sunday. studies assigned it.

The academic year will consist of two session-

Terms Per Session-Payable in Advance. For board and tuition, \$65, \$70, \$75 and \$80—according to the department of the pupils.

the second on the first Monday of February.

EXTRA CHARGES. Latin and Modern Languages each, Use of Instrument fusic on Gultar, instrument furnished by pupil, Music on Harp, etching and Painting in water colors ainting in Oil, and materials Bed and Beddi tution, will form extra charges; as also, will medicine

al, unless occasioned by illness or dismisal.

Pupils will be charged from the date on which they nter, Boarders are requested to bring all necessary articles for the tonet.

The Academy will not incur the expense of furnishing articles of clothing or pocket money.

Pupils will not be allowed to spend pocket money at their own discretion. Such moneys must be deposited with the Superior of the Academy. To prevent improper correspondence, all letters re-seived and sent are subject to the perusal of the Suprior, though in no case is such correspondence prohib ited as regards parents or guardians.

With the exception of books of devotion, no books or periodicals are allowed to circulate in the institu-tion, except such as receive the approval of the Mother

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Superior.

For further particulars application may be made to the Mother Saperior of the Academy, or to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whelan.

All business letters to be addressed to the Mother Superior, St. Cecilia's Academy, Mount Vernon, near Nashville, Tenn. HE SIXTH YEAR OF THE PUBLIC Schools of this

Those living between Union and Demumbrane screets, at the Hume Buildings. Those living south of Demumbrane street, at the Howard Building on College Hill.

To prevent confusion, let each parent or child be prepared to tell the name [in full] and age of the applicant—where born—the name of the parent or guarding—the street and Ward in which the applicant resides. No toket will be issued till these facts are satisfactorily attested. Euch of these places will be opened at 8.A.M., on Saturday, the first duy of September for the distribution of tickets.

By order of the Board of Education.

J. W. HOYT, Secretary.

Nashville, August T., 1869. opment of the true significance of the above paragraph, which we clip from the editorial olumns of the Montgomery Mail, of the 20th

Sheriff's Sales.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virture of a fl. fa. to me directed, and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson County, Tennessee, at its May Term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for each, at the Cout-House Yard, in the city of Nashville, on aturday, the 1st day of September, 1869, all the ight, title, claim, interest and estate, which J.C. Yeaver then had, or may have since acquired in not to the following described Proposition nd to the following described Property to wit: ract or parcel of Land situated in the 9th Civil Di rict of Davidson county, and bounded as follows leginning at the N. W. corner of the Edmun crutcher tract, at Thos. Foster's S. W. corner: thence tract, at Thos. Foster's S. W. corner; then Crutcher tract, at Thos. Foster's S. W. corner; thence South & degrees East 75% poles, with an Avenue between the lands of said Crutcher and D. C. Topp; thence South 83 degrees East 614 5m. poles to a stake; themee North 71% degrees East 79% poles to a stake in Thos. J. Foster's line; thence with said line North 83% degrees West 31 1-10 poles to a stone, North 89% degrees West 73% poles; and thence North 89% degrees West 23 1-10 poles to the beginning containing 32 acres and 45 poles, being lot No. 1 and 2, and part of lot No. 3 in a plan of Edmund Crutcher's Land made by C. W. Nance, conveyed to J. C. Weaver, by James Gould, Trustee, and others by deed Registered in Book No. 27, pages 440 and 441, of the Register's n Book No 27, pages 440 and 441, of the Register Office of Pavidson county, being levied on as the property of J. C. Weaver, to satisfy a judgement rendered in favor of Wm. M. Winn et. al. against John

C. Weaver. Sale within the usual hours.

JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff,
By E. D. Whirworth, Deputy Sheriff. ang 13-till sept.1

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of fi fa No. 1849 and vend. ex. to me direc-ted and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Davidson County, Tennessee, at its May term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-house Yard, in the City of Nash ville, on Monday, the 3rd day of September, 1860, al the right, title, chaim, interest and estate, which Wm. G. Lanier then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described property, viz. a certain lot of ground, situated and lying in Davidson county and bounded as follows: beginning at a point on the western side of the White's Creek Turnpike, in the centre of said Turnpike road, opposite the south west ern corner of John G. Baker's wagon yard, thence run ning with said road towards the city of Nashville 10 feet, thence at right angles with said road 210 feet to feet, thence at right angles with said road 210 feet to a 12 foot alley, thence parallel with said road 100 feet northwardly, thence 200 feet to the beginning, regis-tered in the Register's office at Nashville, Tenn., in book 24, page 66, March 6th, 1856, being levied on as the or peace of Win. G. Lanier to satisfy judgments registered in favor of Robt. L. Weakley against G. R. Hale W. G. Lanier, Wm. G. Lanier and J. M. Mayo.

J. K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff,

By W. D. ROBERTSON, D. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

virtue of two yend, exs., Nos. 2023 & 2024, to u B directed, and delivered from the Hoporable Circiu: Court of Davidson county, Tenn. at its May Term, 1860, will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash at the Court-house yard, in the city of Nashville, on Monday, the 3rd day of September, 1860, all the right title, claim, interest and estate, which J. H. Hamp ton, then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described property, viz. a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being principally in the county of Davidson, but a small portion of the same lying in the county of Williamson, it being the same sold by Soloman G. Morton to said Hampton on the 15th day of July, 1857, containing 162 acres and 18 poles, lying near the Nolensville Turapike road, about 123 miles from Nashville, and also lying on both sides of the road leading from Franklin to Lebanon, and bounds on the west by Hamlett & Clark, and on the Sc Wm. Whitsett, and on the east by a tract of land pu chased same day of said Morton by William Whitset and on the north by a tract of land belon resided, being levied on as the property of J. H. Hamp-ton to satisfy judgments rendered in favor of Thos. B. Johnson and the Nolensville Turnpike Company against

J. H. Hampton J. K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff. By WM. D. ROBERTSON, D. Sheriff.

BY virtue of a fl fa, to me directed, and delivery from the Honorable County Court of Davidso

county. Tennessee, at its July Term, 1800, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court-house yard, in the city of Nashville, on Monday, the 3rd day of September, 1800, all the right title, claim, interest and estate which N. P. Cor bitt, then had or may have since acquired in and to the following described property to-wit a tract of parcel of land lying in Davidson county, bounded a follows: beginning at a stake on Whitsitt's line the North-east corner of lot No. 6, 46 and 4-5 poles north of Ash, running thence north 1 deg., east 58 and 2-3 poles to a stake in Whitsitt's line, thence west 122 poles to the centre of the Nolensville Turnpike road, sence with centre of said road southwardly to north-west corner of said lot No. 6, thence with t north boundary of said lot to the beginning, contain; y estimation 38 acres and 117 poles; see by estimation 35 acres and pages 283 and 284 in the Register's office in the city of Nashville, being levied on as the property of N. P. Corbitt to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of F. R.

bitt to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of F. R. Chentham, Clerk, &c., against N. P. Corbitt, John Cor bitt and Lewis Jones J. K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff By J. M. Hawkins, D. Sheriff aug14-td

Sheriff's Sale.

RY virtue of vend, ex. No. 2025, to me directed, an BY virtue of vend. ex. No. 2025, to me directed, and delivered from the Hodorable Circuit Court of Davidson County, Tennessee, at its May term, 1860, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House Yard, in the city of Nashville, on Monday, the 3d day of September 1860, all the right, title, claim, interest, and estate, which P. B. Coleman then had, or may have since acquired, in and to the following described property, viz. Lot No. 2 in the plan of Shivers' lot fronting 36% feet on Line Street, and running back 124 feet to an alley, and bounded on the West by Wm. Cofers lot, and on the East by the Dorris lot in the 13th District of Invidence. East by the Dorris lot in the 13th District of Pavidson county, a little West of Capitol Hill, being levied of as the property of P. B. Coleman to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of C. W. Nance against P. I. Coleman.

JOHN K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff,
By W. D. Romnson, Reputy Sheriff.

Aug14-till Sept 3

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a fi. fa., No. 644, to me directe and delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court Davidson county, Tennessee, at its May Term, 1860, will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash at the Court house yard, in the city of Nashville, of Tuesday, the 11th day of September, 1860, all th right, title, claim, interest and estate, which Adna Anderson then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described Property, viz: A tractor piece of land lying in Davidson County, State of Ten nessee, and being lot No. 115 in Shelby's Addition to Edgefield, fronting 50 feet on Woodland street and run ning back 170 feet to an alley. See Register's Offic Book, No. 31, page 153. Being levied on as the pro-perty of Adna Anderson to satisfy a judgment render-ed in favor of Zenas K. Fulton, against Adna Anderson. J. K. EDMUNDSON, Sheriff,

aug22-td Great Auction Sale of

(At the Furniture Rooms of CAIN & CORNELIUS, N ON TUPSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11TH, at o'clock, Benj. F. Shields & Co. will proceed to sell ithout reserve, and continue from day to day until e entire stock is closed. This extensive assortmen of Furniture, Seasoned Lumber, Materials, Tools, Haror Furnitore, Seasoned Lamber, Materials, 1998, 1998 ware, etc., consisting in part of the following articles Fine Marble Top, Mahogany Rosewood and Walhu Bureaus; Fine Extension, Dining and Breakfast Tables 850 assorted Bedsteads and Lounges; elegant Ward obes and Cribs, Wash Stands, Hat Racks, Spring Bot fas, Hall Tables, Fine Writing Desks, Hall Chairs Clothes Horses, with an assortment of Gilt and Ma hogany Looking Glasses—in short one of the largest and most complete stocks yet offered it. our city TERMS .- All sums under \$50 cash; all sums over \$50

FINE PERSONNER!

and under \$100 30 days; all sums over \$100 90 day credit, for approved notes in bank. BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO., aug18-td

Unless previously disposed of after the sale of Furn are is over we will sell all the Lumber, Machinery Tools, &c. consisting of a modern made Steam Engiand Boiler, Planing Machines, Circular Saws, Mortic Turning Machine, Sharpening Machine, Grooves and a machinery necessary to manufacture on a large scale together with the buildings and the Factory.

Nashville Aug. 20th, 1860.

B. F. S. & Co.

Restaurant.

shall be prepared, at all hours, to serve up anythin a the eating line that the market affords, in the be cle—Game, Fish, Oysters, all the delicacies of the ason, as well as the substantials. Having an exranted in promising to give general satisfaction.

Ladies Shoes and Gaiters. ADIES fine black Congress Galters, with heels; brown Congress " " & bl'k button " " Kid Shppers, with and without heels ogether with other styles of Ladies' Missea' and

-ALSOlarge and superior stock of Gentlemen's wear Patent Leather Guiters and Strapt Spoes; Caif Congress " and Oxford Ties; Lasting " " " " " "
The above goods are all fresh and of the best qual ity, and which we are offering at reduced prices.

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